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that the hotels in Boston found themselves compelled to decline Dr. Booker Washington as a guest on account of the prejudices of their other patrons. And I saw a very nice, quiet young Mulatto man, graduate of Vanderbilt University, driven from the table in a public mess-hall in a Massachusetts college, where, as a matter of fact, I was the only Southern woman among all the representatives from other States of the Union, and the only one who did not object to his presence. So it is, as you say, not merely a Southern prejudice, but nation-wide.

And this hostile discrimination is bearing its natural fruit of bitterness and hate, because the Blacks *hate* the Whites, Southern gush to the contrary notwithstanding. I cannot speak for all the South, but I *can* speak for this part of the South and for Maryland, where I have studied the matter. The Negroes no longer sing, and are increasingly sullen and bitter. Just why Germany failed to make better progress with her propaganda among the Blacks of the South I cannot say surely. It may be that it was owing to the fact that the Negroes lack the faculty of organization, and did not "stay put" after the Germans thought they had them "fixed." If the German propaganda among them had been more successful, they would have been a far more formidable menace than the German-Americans, because they have a definite grievance to avenge.

In this part of the South they are not merely disfranchised, they have no legal rights. If a colored man has a calf to sell, the butcher gives him two or three cents a pound less than he would offer to a white man selling the same calf. If he goes to buy, he pays a cent or two a pound more, and he can never carry his grievance to a court composed of white men, because he knows he would get no redress.

Doesn't this all sound curiously as if we were reading about the unfair treatment of the oppressed small nations of Europe?

Mr. Wilson is not a Southerner [*sic*] but he has lived most of his life in the South, and so ought to know the facts, and sometimes when he was pleading so eloquently for the Poles, and the Armenians, the Jugo-Slavs, his mind may have flashed to our ill-treated Negroes, and the humor of his position must have appealed to him. Or perhaps he blushed, as I, knowing the facts, did when I read his words.

Greenwood, Va.

ISABEL MCKEE HIDDEN.

[We have always supposed that Mr. Wilson was born in Virginia. Does not that make a man "a Southerner"?—EDITOR.]

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

SIR,—I have read with keen interest the articles which have appeared in THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW criticising President Wilson's acts and pronouncements. I take a very serious view of the enormous extent of the evil which he has been allowed to work in the world.

I, however, cannot understand why he has not been extinguished in one universal roar of laughter. He so habitually steps over the line which separates pathos from bathos that his utterances put on the character of burlesque in a high degree. I will give an example: An extract from Wilson's Boston address of February, 1919, was cabled to the *Melbourne Herald* thus:

"America is the hope of the world.

"If America fails, what will become of the world? The confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden on us. Any man opposing the tide will find himself on barren ground.

"We will make men free."

When the above appeared in print I asked a well-known Melbourne man who admired Wilson what he thought of his hero now. He replied:

"An enemy hath done this. Wait till you get the full report and then you will see that that is a farcical travesty of what President Wilson did actually say." When the full report came to hand, we found that the cabled report was literally correct.

Since then, Wilson has gone a step farther in burlesque. What could beat the following?—

"The United States was offered the moral leadership of the world and dare not reject it. If it refused that great duty, the United States would break the world's heart."

In his address to the U. S. Army in France he speaks of his Fourteen Points as the Chart of Peace which will establish Peace upon the permanent foundation of Right and Justice. It had been the privilege of America to present that Chart of Peace, and now the process of settlement of the Peace terms *had been rendered comparatively simple* by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that Chart.

If the Senate of the United States and other bodies continue much longer to listen to Wilson's egotistical highfalutin without indulging in irrepressible laughter, I shall think that all sense of humor has departed from the Earth.

Melbourne, Australia.

G. S. CALDWELL.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN PROTESTS

SIR,—As a subscriber to the REVIEW for many years, and an ardent admirer of Colonel Harvey as a writer, I very reluctantly wish to emphasize my dissatisfaction with the tone and policy of the magazine as revealed through its editorials and articles of the past few months.

The Editor seems to have become soured with the grapes of his own sowing and vintage; month after month we are treated with coarse vituperations such as one might expect to find only in third or fourth class magazines. By no such process can the world and civilization be improved.

What is more, he has gathered around him writers with apparently a grouch as large as his own; witness for example the articles by Mr. J. W. Jenks and Mr. David J. Hill in the September number. It would be a matter of great difficulty to find another whose disregard for stating facts is more pronounced than Mr. Jenks's article proclaims him to be. The Editor doubtless said, "Another on you, McGinty," when reading Mr. Hill's.

To those of us who have spent a lifetime in the Orient and paid China an occasional visit, Mr. Jenks's article is a good deal of a joke. What a pity he did not tell us something of the patriotism and Twentieth Century advances to be found there! Note the assassinations of the past